THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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Poetry.

The River of Life.

BY C. D. STUART.

'Tis a fleeting, changeful river,
Bent of calm and crested wave;
Flowing in and out forever,
'Tween the cradle and the grave;
Changeful river ever flowing,
Narrower and broader growing;
Flowing, flowing, ever going
Toward the still and solemn sea.

Forms of light and shapes of shadow
Float upon its troubled breast;
Through the moorland and the meadow,
Oh! the waters will not rest.

Here a bud by churl hand wrested,
Float upon its troubled breast;
There a flower, with bloom invested,
Plucked and ravished from its home.

Youth and age, strength and weakness,
Beauty, innocence and sin,
Pride and power, love and meekness,
All, in turn, are gathered in.

Time and Death, two grim old warders,
Watch its rise and mark its flow;
Death, upon the still sea's borders,
Bids the ice wind on it blow.

Changeful river—fond hearts parting,
In that still and solemn sea,
Joined, to heal the grief and smarting—
Bud and flower with stem shall be.

For, o'er Time and Death, an angel,
God's strong angel—walks the wave,
Claiming with his trump, Evangel,
All that pass within the grave.

Claiming for his Lord and Master,
By the flaming cross he wears,
All—though battered by disaster—
All the sullen river bears;
Changeful river, ever flowing,
Narrower and broader growing,
Toward the still and solemn sea.

Literary Department.

THE GHOST OF LANCROFT FARM.

Twelve o'clock. The farm-house lies in black silence among its stately poplar trees, its dark stacks and sheds, its wide low-lying fields and meadows. The quaint old weather vanes upon its ancient gables stand fixed in rigid immobility. The kine sleep in their stables, the horses in their stalls, the dog in his kennel. All is dark, moveless and silent.

A thin, white mist—the autumnal exhalation of the earth—hangs lightly along the ravines and water courses, giving a fragmentary and strangely unreal look to the higher ground on which the farmhouse stands. Not a plash of waters from the river; not a twitter of birds from the woods; not a voice of brute or man from the farm-buildings; not a solitary sound or motion to awaken the dead, oppressive stillness of Lancroft farm at mid-night.

One window only of the house shows a dull, reddish gleam of light—such a light as is visible through a colored window shade. It marks the chamber of young Lancroft, heir to the estate—a young fellow of one-and-twenty, and accounted very talented by the neighbors, though his reserved manner and studious habits give him a reputation for eccentricity.

The rooms bear some evidence of this eccentricity. On one side of it is a bookcase, which contains many old and musty tomes, with a confused mass of pamphlets and papers. It is surmounted by a large crucifix of black wood, at the foot of which reposes a human skull, white and polished as ivory. This gives a monkish air to the apartment, and causes the chambermaid a mortal terror every time she enters it.

Here, young Lancroft passes nearly all his time, reading, meditating and smoking cigars, from morning till night, from night till morning.

He was not reading at this dark and silent midnight hour I have described. He sat by the smouldering coal fire, holding his book—Swedenborg's *Arcana Cœlesta*—listlessly on his knee, with his eyes fixed vacantly on the skull and crucifix above the library.

Twelve o'clock. The servants were all abed. The house was perfectly still, save the cracking of the cinders in the grate, and the muffled tick of the old fashioned clock in the hall. The air seemed thick and stagnant with silence throughout the house. We all know that sensation—the difficulty of breathing—the prickly sense of surface—that some atmospheres give us. We long for a good wholesome noise—a regular Babel, rather than nothing—to stir up and purify the air.

Such was the case in Lancroft's chamber. He could hear the vague murmurous throbbing of his own blood—that dreadful, inarticulate pulse we can never escape from whether we choose to listen to it or not. He could hear the dry metallic clink of the coals, separating by the heat, from time to time, and always suddenly and unexpectedly, making him start nervously. He could hear the clock I have mentioned—a tall, ancient affair, that had stood at the further end of the hall for thirty years and more. Its ticking sounded faint and dead, softened by the distance and the interposing partitions. It seemed, somehow, the echo of the young man's pulsations.

Directly, Jack, an enormous Newfoundland dog, that lay comfortably stretched out upon the hearth rug, awoke, partially raised his head, and uttered a low growl.

"What is it, Jack?" asked the young man, appealing to his dog as if he had been a companion of his own genus.

Jack arose, went to the door, snuffed thrice, growled again, and returned to his master with the hair on his back much erected.

Lancroft listend intently, and distinguished, or thought he distinguished, the noise of footsteps somewhere below stairs. The dog was one of the most intelligent of an intelligent species, and would have taken no notice of any movement on the part of the servants. At the first approach of a stranger, however, he invariably made demonstrations of distrust until quieted by a word from his master.

As these steps became more plainly audible, and commenced to ascend the stairs leading from the first to the second story, upon which Lancroft's chamber was situated, Jack exhibited an increasing anxiety. He trotted restlessly from his master's chair to the door and back again, and made circuits about the room, growling and whining, with rigid tale and glaring eyes attesting his excited condition.

"Come here, Jack.—Lie down, sir!"

For a wonder, the order was disobeyed. Usually, submission was the first law of Jack's life; but this was an extraordinary occasion, and instead of lying down, as he was bidden, he took up a position directly in front of the door, awaiting his foe, whatever or whoever it might be.

The footsteps came up to the hall, and along its whole length, quite loud and distinct, to Lancroft's door, where they paused. Jack trembled visibly. His hair stood on end. He crouched near the floor, as if preparing for a spring, and remained fixed in his position for some time. Then with a final growl, he relaxed his limbs, shook himself with a relieved air, and quietly returned to his place on the hearth rug.

Lancroft kept his seat, expecting his visitor to knock, but no knock came!

Much surprised and perhaps growing a little nervous, he arose, at length, and opened the door.

There was no one in the hall!

The broad, full moon has just arisen, and was rising into the eastern window, illuminating the entire passage. There was no furniture, or any other object that could conceal a man there.

"This is very curious," mused Lancroft; "I could swear that I heard footsteps, and Jack could corroborate my testimony."

He went back to his fireside and books but could not get interested in anything. The mysterious footsteps haunted his mind, to the exclusion of all else. Though he would have scouted the idea of any supernatural agency, he could find no way of accounting for the noise on any natural grounds.

This troubled him; and after having thought of every means by which the footsteps could not have been produced, he contented himself with the ancient delusion of giving a name instead of a reason, in explanation of all mysteries.

"Bah! it's nothing—only imagination."

Easily said; but then,—what is imagination?

Throughout the following day, he thought occasionally of his strange visitant, but dismissed it with the same unphilosophical remark. As night came on, however, he found himself wondering whether he should hear the footsteps again; and if he should, what he could do to discover their origin.

Midnight again. Black silence on the farm-house again, and on the wide fields, and meadows, and gloomy sheds, and ricks, and stables. Silence on the placid river and dark woods, on the ghostly, tall poplars in the avenue, and on the heavy dew-dropping trees of the orchard.

In the warm and cozy chamber, with its spacious book shelves and easy leather-covered furniture, Lancroft again sat, carelessly thumbing his unread book, and consuming many cigars. On the thick rug lay Jack stretched at full length in uneasy sleep, moving his immense paws and mumbling to himself in the fears and efforts of a canine nightmare.

Suddenly, just as the hall clock struck mid-night, Jack started up with a reverberating bark, and rushed to the door, precisely as he had done the preceding night, but with more fierceness.

Lancroft started almost from his chair, but remembered himself and sat down again.

"Silence, Jack! Be quiet, sir!

A slight menance accompanying the command convinced the dog that he had best obey.

He lay down, reluctantly, whimpering; and again the measured beat of footfalls came to the young man's ear from the stairs.

"There is no imagination about that!" thought he; "those are real steps, and from booted feet, too."

As before, the noise approached, slowly and steadily.

Lancroft stationed himself at the door, and when the steps came just opposite it, threw it wide open.

As before, there was nothing in the hall!

This completely staggered his philosophy. He began, for the first time in his life, to dream of the possibility of supernatural phenomena.

I suppose that every one of us has, at some time or another, had evidence of such things. The simple fact that all nations, in all times, have had traditions of the reappearance of their dead, is certainly an argument in favor of the theory of ghost-seers. Hardly a man or woman can be found, who has not some little unexplained episode in his or her life that defies, by its plain facts, the best common sense and wisest philosophy.

On the next night, it would have been strange if Lancroft had not watched for the mysterious footfalls. From dusk to a late hour in the evening, he listened, half doubting and half expectant. But the excitement of the night before had kept him from sleeping well, and an irresistable drowsiness stole over him, increased by the soothing influences of a hearty dinner and a warm room.

He went to sleep then in his arm chair, and had a sound sleep for an hour, when he was awakened by Jack, who gave several sharp, yelping barks, as if terrified beyond measure, and fled at a single bound from the room.

Lancroft, thoroughly aroused, turned about, and instantly perceived that the dog had passed through the open door. He knew he had left it shut, but before he could think twice, he saw a tall figure—the figure of a man—standing upright, in a thoughtful attitude, close to the door. The young man sprang up with a sensation of cold in his face. He felt that he was very pale.

The apparition was that of a man of more than middle age, robed in a long black cloak. His head was covered by a tri-cornered hat—such as was worn during the young days of this republic—and his face, though ghastly white, was very handsome of feature.

For many minutes, Lancroft sat silent, gazing upon his strange visitor. A wild confusion of ideas seethed and fermented in his mind, mingled with the inevitable sentiment of horror that takes possession of a man who, for the first time in his life, is convinced that he is in the presence of a supernatural being.

Gradually, by a powerful effort of will, the young man gained control of himself, and addressed the figure before him.

"Who are you?—What do you wish?"

The stranger pointed out of the door with a long, white, and ghostly finger.

"What do you mean?—Speak to me if you can."

No answer.

"Can you not speak?"

The appiration was immovable.

"Why do you point with your finger?—Do you wish me to go out of the room?"

The spectre took a quick stride toward the door.

Lancroft arose, drew on an overcoat, took his hat, and prepared to follow his unearthly guide. As he walked to the door the figure preceded him a few steps. The terrors of a nameless nervousness overcome him once more, and when upon the threshold he returned.

The phantom was again in the corner by the door.

The young man, now thoroughly convinced that he was entertaining a visitor from another world, decided to follow where he might be led. With an absurd mingling of common prudence and philosophical determination, he loaded a revolver carefully, and placed it in his bosom, before venturing on his expedition. He then turned, with a forced calmness—almost gayety—quoted:

"'Go on—I'll follow thee!'"

As they descended the stairs to the front door the black cloak and cocked hat were lost from sight in the shadow. On opening the door, however, Lancroft saw his companion awaiting him at the foot of the steps.

Following the lead of the ghost, the young man reached the rear of his house, where a narrow stone stairway led to a grated door opening upon a portion of the cellar.

Down they went together, and through the door that mysteriously opened at their approach. The cellar was wide and roomy, with a row of sturdy columned arches thro' the middle of it. Its ceiling was hung with a wilderness of cobwebs, and its walls were planked by a goodly array of kegs and barrels. Old Mr. Lancroft had, in life, been a *bon vivant*, and had left his son a fair legacy of ancient wines and liquors in this cellar.

To Lancroft's greatest surprise, his ghostly guide cooly sat down upon a brown old barrel, and gesticulated for him to do the same. It was cold and dark; the place and the circumstances were alike uncanny. Lancroft shuddered and hesitated.

"You are cold," said the apparition, speaking for the first time.

"I am."

A capacious fireplace was a part of the arrangement of this, as in many other old cellars. The phantom knelt upon the wide hearth, blew vigorously into the recesses of the chimney, and created a roaring fire that crackled, and snapped, and sent a glowing warmth and light through the whole apartment at once.

"Sit down; I have something to say to you," said the ghost resuming his seat upon the bully puncheon, iron-hooped and plaster-headed, covered with custom house and inspection marks.

Lancroft sat down on another and similar one.

"Drink," said the ghost; "it will warm you. There, at your elbow, are glasses."

The young man thoroughly spell-bound and prepared to do anything that was demanded, turned, and saw on the head of a barrel beside him, a couple of beautiful goblets, slim of stem and wide of mouth, glowing with the marvelous gold and crimson, and purple of the Bohemian artists. The stranger took the glasses, thrust his long fore finger through the head of the cask on which he sat, apparently without effort, and filled two bumpers of sherry, whose golden amber tint flashed richly in the red fire light. The hole in the barrel head disappeared as soon as the goblets were filled.

"You have something to say to me?" asked Lancroft, as he sipped the wine: "something of importance?"

"Yes. You love a very beautiful girl—Alice Kenleigh."

The flush that spread over the young man's usually pale face, at this somewhat abrupt announcement, was answer enough.

"But she is as poor as she is beautiful."

Lancroft bowed.

"And more proud than either."

Lancroft bowed again.

"Her father is, at this moment, in the common jail, for debt. Is not all this true?"

"It is."

"You have offered, as delicately as possible, to release him by paying his indebtedness, and to marry his daughter; but the inflexible pride of both has, so far, led them to reject your kindness with cold politeness. You fancy that the daughter does not care for you. She loves you."

"How do you know this?"

"I know all that concerns me and my relative. I am—or was in life—the uncle of Alice; her mother's brother."

"And why does your spirit—if a spirit you are—visit me?"

"Because you are to do the work I should have done. It was through me that William Kenleigh went to prison. It was through me that his daughter was, and is compelled to stifle her love—to silence the pleadings of her heart. Her pride—the ancient pride of the Kenleighs—will not allow her to wed while she is almost a pauper. I made her a pauper."

The ghost bowed his head, and buried his face in his hands for a moment. Then, resuming:

"I was ambitious. I wanted wealth, and power. In olden times, half this county belonged to my ancestors, and I swore that I would own all the ancient fief once more.—This farm was ours. I wanted it to be mine. The Kenleigh estate was ours. I wanted that, too, with many others that were included in the old grant.

"Well, I laid my plans well. I speculated well. I bought and sold well. I gained all that I desired, save these two estates. At your father's death, I hoped to purchase his lands for a song, but you stood in the way, and I was willing to wait. Meanwhile, I set myself to encompass the Kenleigh estate. I had no love for William, for he had always been extravagant, and looked upon me as a miser and usurer. His daughter I wished to adopt, when I had accomplished all my plans; but she would have had to leave her father.

"But, do what I would, I could not get possession of the place I coveted. Kenleigh was proud, and would not sell his homestead at any price. Fair means would not do. I forged a deed of the property, bearing an older date than the one he held. The title was, if not ruined, rendered very questionable; and when his debts and difficulties thickened upon him, I bought Kenleigh estate for a trifle. Then I died, before my work was half done.

"As you must know, if you have heard, aught of my death and the lawsuits arising from it, a will was found, by which my property was left to the Catholic Church. But this will was contested, and endless litigation ensued, which still lasts. Two days before my death, I knew I could not live long, and made another will. It was witnessed by my servants, John and Mary, both staunch Catholics; and when they had seen me in my coffin, they stole the will. There were too many people in the house at the time for the theft to be an easy one; but John, the gardner, being determined that the Church should receive the legacy, contrived, at great risk, to get possession of the paper.

"Still he feared he had been observed, and that, if he burned it, he might be held accountable for a high crime. To enable him to clear himself, then, in case accusation were brought against him, he hid the will in a safe place, where it has remained ever since. Shortly after, he went to California, but Mary, the other witness, still lives in the village.

"The will is in that corner, between the barrel and the beam upon which it rests.—The servant hid it there at midnight, when you were absent. Get it, and use it."

"But," Lancroft began when he perceived that the phantom had disappeared. The embers smouldered on the wide hearth; the two goblets remained on the barrel-head; but the mysterious being who had called them into existence, apparently, was gone.

To turn over the barrel in the corner, with a strong lever, was the work of an instant; and underneath, pressed flatly against the wooden framework, was a folded paper sealed and with tape.

With this and the glasses, Lancroft ascended to the chamber once more. An unconquerable drowsiness was upon him; his eyes refused to remain open; and by the time he could get to bed, he was sound asleep.

In the morting, his first thought was of his marvelous vision overnight. He glanced toward his table, with great anxiety, and there beheld indubitable proof of the reality of his experience. The Bohemian goblets and tapen-bound document were here, tangible as could be.

Upon examination, the will was found to bequeath all the property of the ancestor to Alice Kenleigh, his niece. The signature was duly witnessed by the two servants, as the ghost had said.

Of course, this created a revolution in affairs. Lancroft professed to have discovered the will while arranging his wine cellar, and sent it at once to Alice. The former will, about which the church and the lawyers had been squabbling so long, was declared null and void; and the heiress gracefully received the immense fortune, into which she had so unexpectedly fallen. The jail-doors opened speedily before the "sesame" of gold; and Mr. Kenleigh and his daughter again established themselves in their old home, where Lancroft soon became a welcome and favored guest.

The villagers say that when Alice and he were married, in the village church, a pale, handsome stranger, somewhat past middle age, entered hastily, and making his way toward the newly wedded couple, gave them his benediction, but was lost in the crowd, and vanished before anybody could recognize him.

A Sketch of Manassas Junction.

So much has been said and read about Manassas Junction—a locality which will henceforward be historical—that the following, a very faithful sketch of the place, will be found interesting to those who have never been there:

The village of Manassas or Tudor Hall, as the Post Office is called, is very much smaller than is generally imagined. In the village proper there are not above three or four houses, and within a circuit of three or four miles, perhaps not more than five or six hundred inhabitants. The station is situated on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, some quarter of a mile from its junction with the Manassas Gap Road. There is no regular depot, but a rudely constructed building answers the purpose at present. One plain two story house, with a porch in front, to which you mount by half a dozen steps, was formerly the hotel, while the only remaining roofs the place can boast, is a small white cottage, now used as a hospital, and a small rough office occupied by Adams & Co's Express. The telegraph is in two horse cars, like those used on the city railroads, in one of which the battery is placed, and in the other is the operating room, receiving room, baggage room, dining room by day, and lodging room by night of the busy operators. These cars are placed at right angles with each other, closely connected, and over them, among the numerous wires which radiate from this common centre, floats a large and very handsome "rebel" flag. From early morning until far into the night the steady click of the instrument is heard, and the busy operators are seen intently engaged upon their work, unmindful of the din and noise without—the beating of drums, the shrill scream of the steam whistle, or the passage of trains—or of the many curious men who continually crowd around the windows. Close beside the cars stands the field telegraph, with its large coil of wire wound upon the cylinder, ready at a moment's notice to be laid from headquarters to any point. The chief operator here is Mr. Barnes, who has two assistants, and, as can be easily supposed, the three are kept as busy as bees.

Just beyond the telegraph office is that of the Express Company, which at this time has quite the appearance of a curiosity shop. The building itself is filled up with all kinds of curious boxes and parcels, addressed principally to men in the army, and which have remained here some time uncalled for. Outside a large rectangular shed has been built, beneath which the larger boxes and barrels, some three or four hundred in number, are retained until called for by the owners. Notwithstanding the seeming confusion of the place, the greatest order prevails. Every parcel is properly labelled and recorded, and a single glance at the office book tells the story of each in a few words. All the vacant space is now filled, and a new board house, of peculiar structure—something on the Hibernian order—is being built for winter quarters. The Express messenger leaves here but once a day, and then in the train at 7 o'clock a. m.

I said there was no regular depot building, but I am mistaken. There is one—a low, dingy-looking house, extremely dirty, one end of which is used as the Tudor Hall Post Office, and the other as a variety store, where, by the way, a soldier can spend a great deal of money with as little satisfaction as in any place this side of Kansas and Nebraska. The trade here is principally in matches, pipes, tobacco, shoe strings, thread, and buttons, and is divided between this store and three sutler shops or tents, in the immediate vicinity. There is a long triangular platform beyond the depot building, upon which is piled a large amount of freight, which is received for the different companies and regiments. Three or four sentinels are constantly on guard here, but these are not vigilant enough to prevent about one-third of the freight sent here from being stolen. Many things have been taken during the present week, and I now have a list in my pocket of several barrels and boxes that have been taken without the knowledge of the freight agent or the station master. It is very necessary that better arrangements for receiving freight be made, and a more vigilant police system adopted. Soldiers cannot afford to lose the necessaries which their friends at home have so carefully provided and forwarded to them.

Back of the hotel building is a small grove, which is generally filled either with tents or transport wagons. At the eastern end of this is the Medical Purveyor's office, while still farther on is a small white cottage, occupied by Major Cornelius Boyle, the Provost Marshal of the post. Some distance away, but still within sight, are many farm houses, which, with their out-buildings and barns, form an interesting feature in the scenery.

Although the place is generally called Manassas, the correct name is Tudor Hall. This is Mannassas Gap, but there is another village of the same name at the other end of the railroad, and it was found that there was often difficulty in having mail matter delivered correctly. Consequently, the citizens petitioned to have the name changed to Tudor Hall, the name of the farm upon which the present village is built. This was done some five or six years ago, but still the place retains the name of Manassas Junction. It may be unnecessary to say that it is in Prince William County, five miles from Brentsville, the county site, and 27 miles from Alexander. It is five miles from Bull Run, and about seven from the "Plains of Manassas," where the battle of the 21st was fought.

At present there are but few troops close by the Junction, as most of them are scattered in order to get good camping grounds, places where good water can be found and good fields for drill and exercise. The Eighth Louisiana is close by the depot, and is now engaged in guarding the town and in doing general picket and police duty. This disagreeable task they bear patiently and without complaint; and, what is more, they do their duty well. Their excellent band plays night and morning, and we while away many a twilight hour in listening to the sweet songs of home or gems from Mozart and Rossini mingled with the soul-stirring music of Strauss.

Western Virginia Geography.

The Northern papers, and many of our own, have very much confounded the movements of our troops in Nortwestern Virginia. We have two columns operating in that section of the State at considerable distances apart, over a most mountainous and impassable country. One column under Gens. Lee and Loring are operating against Rosencrantz, in the counly of Randolph and on the Cheat Mountain, in the direction of Grafton. The other column, under Gens. Floyd and Wise, is operating against Cox, in the direction of the Kanawha Valley, in the county of Fayette, on the New River, which becomes the Kanawha below the mouth of the Gauley river. At the mouth of the Ganley the enemy are posted in force. The Hawk's Nest is on the right hand of New River, about the confluence of the Gauley.

When, therefore, the enemy's dispatches from Cincinnati mix up Gen. Wise in the movements of Gens. Lee and Loring, that very fact proves that their authors are ignorant of the real locality of Gen. Wise. The column with which he is operating is in the central West of the State, whereas that of Gen. Lee is in the Northwest proper. You cross Sewell's Mountain and pass the Hawk's Nest, where Gens. Floyd and Wise are on the road from Lewisburg to the Kanawha Salines and to Guyandotte; you cross Cheat Mountain, where Gens. Lee and Loring are on the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike road. Braddock's army crossed Cheat Mountain and Cheat River on its march to Pittsburg, then Fort Duquesne. But you cross Sewell's Mountain in going from the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs to Cincinnati and to Kentucky, on the route pursued by Lewis and his army in 1774, on their way to fight the Indians at Point Pleasant, where Logan was killed. In short, your course from Staunton to the mouth of the Gauley, near which Gens. Floyd and Wise are operating, is due West; whereas the course from Staunton to Beverly and Cheat Mountain, where Gens. Lee and Loring are operating, is almost due North. From the mouth of Ganley to Beverly, from the Hawk's Nest to Rich Mountain is a very long distance, more than a hundred miles, the way obstructed by the most stupendous mountains in the State, and marked by no direct road. If Professor Lowe could take the Yankee news-writers up in his balloon, and show them the distance and the character of country intervening between the counties of Randolph and of Fayette, those writers never would again confound the movements of our armies on the Sewell and the Cheat Mountains.

The importance of the movements of General Lee consists, besides driving the enemy out of our State, in getting possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and thus cutting off the most direct communication between Cincinnati and St. Louis with Washington City.

The importance of the movements of Gens. Floyd and Wise, besides driving the enemy beyond our border, consists in reclaiming the Kanawha Salines, and the rich and wealthy Kanawha Valley, and at the same time affording a support to the Southern sentiment in East Kentucy; an object now become doubly important from the crisis which affairs are reaching in that State.

We have said enough to show that we have two columns operating in two widely separated fields, for two widely distinct objects. The one column looks to bringing back Northwestern Virginia to its allegiance, and commanding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The other looks to holding middle Western Virginia to its true and natural fealty, securing the control of the Silines and supporting the Confederates in Eastern Kentucky. We confidently expect the success of both expeditions; but not without a good deal of hard fighting.

Richmond Dispatch.

GEN. WISE.—From what we have heard direct from Western Virginia, the recall of Gen. Wise is a judicious movement on the part of the Confederate government, even if he and Gen. Floyd were on good terms, which is said not to be the case. It is, besides, a good sign to see the government ignore political and personal influences in so prominent a case as that of ex-Governor General Henry A. Wise, when the public interest is at stake.

Fayetteville Observer.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1861.

☞ We are authorized to announce ROB'T P. DICK, Esq., of Guilford, a candidate to represent the Sixth District in the next Confederate Congress.

We are requested to announce J. R. McLEAN, Esq., of Greensboro, as a candidate for a seat in the Confederate Congress, from the sixth District, composed of the counties of Alamance, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford, Stokes and Forsyth.

Sept. 27, 1861. 23—td.

SUPERIOR COURT.—This tribunal is in session as we go to press, His Honor Judge Bailey, presiding with his usual ability.

We heard but little of the proceedings, and presume there is nothing of much importance on docket.

On Wednesday a slave belonging to Allen Preston, was tried for an attempt at rape and found guilty.

THE MILITIA LAW.—An abstract will be found in this paper. We will publish it in full as soon as we can procure a copy.

☞ See account of the capture of a Federal steamer on the North Carolina coast.

FROM CAMP.—From a letter received Thursday morning, dated Blantyre Hospital, Oct. 4th, we learn that the health of the 11th Regiment is improving, and that the nurses sent from this place and vicinity are doing good service. So far there have been 7 deaths in Capt. Belo's company; 5 in Wharton's; and 6 in Miller's Forsyth Companies, as far as the writer knew, with reports of other deaths which may swell the number to 20 from Forsyth alone. The total number of deaths in the 11th Regiment, up to this time, is about 125. The names of all the dead in the Forsyth companies are not known to the writer.

CANDIDATES.—We learn from the Salisbury Watchman that Col. Augustus Burton, of Shelly, and Wm. Lander, Esq., of Lincoln County, are candidates for the Confederate Congress in the 8th District, composed of the counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba and Cleaveland.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn from the Raleigh papers, that at the Superior Court for Wake County, held last week, Jas. B. Strickland, of Johnston Co., indicted for the murder of Simeon Hill, at Boon Hill, in August last, was convicted and sentenced to be hung on the first day of November next. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

Isham, a slave, the property of Mr. Ferrell, of Orange county, charged with burning a store in Wake County, was also convicted and sentenced to be hung on Friday the first day of November next.

THE MACON CONVENTION.—We notice delegates have been appointed in some of our neighboring towns to a mass Commercial and Financial Convention to be held in Macon, Georgia, on the 14th inst., the main object of which is to establish a direct commercial intercourse with Europe on such a footing as will also render us independent of the North in a commercial point of view!

Who will represent Salem in said Convention?

POSTAGE STAMPS.—A quantity of 5 cent stamps will be ready for delivery at Richmond this week.

☞ Henry R. Savage, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear, at Wilmington, died on the evening of the 3d inst., at Alleghany Springs, Va.

☞ The Wilmington Journal of Friday learns fom Camp Wiatt, Confedrate Point, that "A steamship of about 800 tons passed the camp yesterday, heading to the South. There were no signs of any vessels in sight this morning. A large ship full of men was off the bar yesterday evening."

GEN. HILL.—Gen. Hill has left the Peninsula of Virginia, and gone, by order of the War Department, to the Northern coast of our own State, (North of Fort Macon,) Gen. Anderson having charge of the Southern at Wilmington.

CONFISCATION.—The Confederate Commissioner in New Orleans has discovered that Wm. B. Astor, of New York ownes 600 shares of stock in the Bank of Louisiana, worth in ordinary times, $150 a share, or $90,000; also that Astor and Opdike own a large amount of real estate in New Orleans.

WINES AND LIQUORS.—The Raleigh Spirit of the age calculates that there are in the Confederate States one million of men who spend, on an average, 25 cents per day on wines and liquors, which would be a quarter of one million dollars spent per day for intoxicating drinks; and doubts whether our war expenses will exceed this.

The Candidates.

We presume the matter is now settled that we will have only two Congressional candidates in the District. It was rumored that Mr. Gorrell was also a candidate, but as no announcement to that effect was made this week, Messrs. Dick and McLean probably have the field to themselves.

The two latter gentlemen announced themselves in the Court-house on Tuesday, as candidates to represent this District in the ensuing Congress of the Confederate States, and defined their positions at length in able speeches, both being lawyers, talented gentlemen, and eloquent speakers. There was a goodly number of persons present, it being court-week, and it is to be presumed all who take an interest in political discussions in these times, availed themselves of the opportunity to hear for themselves. We were not present, and as we are not favored with a report of the discussion, we can only briefly sum up what we understand to be the position occupied by the candidates.

Both have heretofore acted with the *Democratic* party, but represent themselves as having been *Union men* so long as there was any virtue in adhering to the old Union, being now for the southern Confederacy,—in favor of a united South against the encroachments of a Northern enemy, &c.

There seemed to be, however, a *slight* difference between Messrs. McLean and Dick relative to the question of party,—Mr. McLean contending that there was no such thing as *party* now, all old party feelings having been obliterated. Mr. Dick contended that the old demon party was not dead but was still secretly and covertly, and sometimes openly at work, but that *he* had some time since eschewed his old party predilections, as his political record would show conclusively. Mr. Dick declared himself to be even now conservative in principle,

As we were not present we forbear extending our remarks. Both are gentlemen of decided talent and standing, and we leave them to take care of themselves.

The Potomac Line.

A week or two ago, it was generally believed a battle would take place on the Potomac, within a few days. But not so. The Federal forces had advanced and the Confederate troops fell back to Fairfax Court-house, when the Federals also again retired to their entrenchments.

That a battle will shortly take place no one doubts.

The Richmond Examiner thinks that the imminence of an early general action on the line of the Potomas, is placed beyond all reasonable doubt, and says, reliance may be placed on the absolute truth of the statement that the enemy has crossed the Potomac, with the bulk of his force, and that there are at present one hundred thousand Federal troops on the Virginia side of the river.

Munson's Hill, from which the Confederate forces retired, had never been fortified by us. A stove-pipe and a churn on the hill-side are said to have been the only displays of a battery ever made, and these with a view of attracting the attention of Lincoln's balloonists.

LATER.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 8th says: "Accounts from the line of the Potomac have relapsed into very unsatisfactory statements as to the prospect of an engagement. Falls Church is not in possession of the enemy, it is between the lines of the two forces. A large number of sheds were being constructed at Manassas Junction for the winter accommodation of our troops—if they can get no better.

The Battles in Western Virginia.

Last week, after our edition was worked off, we received the intelligence that a great battle had been fought in Western Virginia, on the 26th and 27th September, at Big Sewell Mountain, between the Confederate forces under Gen. Lee and the Federal forces under Gen. Rosencranz, in which the Federals were completely routed and were in rapid retreat out of the State; and that Gen. Rosencranz had reached Wheeling, mortally wounded. It turns out to be a false report, and as such has been contradicted. But there has no doubt been considerable skirmishing.

Later intelligence was received in Richmond, on the 4th inst., being an official dispatch to the Secretary of war giving an account of a victory gained by Gen. Jackson over a largely superior force of the enemy. The only particulars given in the dispatch are, that on the morning of the 8d inst., the enemy, with 5000 men and 12 pieces of artillery, some of which were rifled cannon, attacked Gen. Jackson's command, 2,500 strong. The fight lasted 4 hours, during which the enemy made repeated attempts to turn Gen. Jackson's flanks by assault, as well as by free use of artillery; but was finally repulsed with very heavy loss. Our loss was small.

There are between 500 and 1000 fugitive Marylanders in Richmond, Va., who have called a meeting for the purpose of organising themselves into a regiment.

LOCAL.

[REPORTED FOR THE PRESS.]

Your Reporter finds it a tedious task to enumerate "items of local news," when such items are scarce, and oftentimes prove as dull and uninteresting as a

"Mail Coach without the Mail!"

So glaring has 'the deranged state of our mails' become, that our many daily papers have lost much of their interest, and the system itself actually threatens to become as lame and defective as it proved in the days of *"Auld Lang Syne,"* when "a one horse mail," from this place to Raleigh, at the speed of twice a week, proved the order of the day! We really fear, that as secession has been the order of the day, some of our Post Masters have seceded from the mail, and not only lost sight of their obligations to the Department, but have sported with the dearest rights of our people.

Our daily papers are detained so long on the road, that they cease to be of interest to subscribers, and this detention is in the face of the assertion of one of the conductors on the road, "that arrangements had been perfected that would insure our citizens the papers of Petersburg and Richmond on the morning of the day after the date of their issue regularly." As these papers "once and a while" come, it is proof positive that the arrangement is made; but that, owing to mismanagement somewhere they occasionally go astray, and fail to arrive till they have ceased to be of much interest.

Our farmers are now busily engaged in seeding their wheat; and as the ground has again been well saturated with a seasonable rain, this part of the farmer's annual round of duties can readily be completed. We have often been surprised at the quantity of wheat sown in really poor, worn-out soil. And when the yield does not re-pay the farmer for his labour, he generally insinuates "that the fly had injured his crop!" How much more profitable to the farmer would it prove, if he would devote more attention to the making of manure, and then confine his wheat crop to manured ground.

As guano is scarce this season, we should not much wonder if much of the next year's crop would prove to be "injured by the fly!"

The candidates for our Southern Congress, Messrs. Dick and McLean, announced themselves at our Superior Court, this week.—The former more clearly represents the conservative element of this country, and will consequently draw to his support the many citizens who had so steadfastly stood aloof from what they termed "precipitate action" on the subject of secession.

OUR COAST.—The fortifications of Roanoke Island, 25 miles distant from Hatteras, are progressing rapidly, and vigorous and judicious measures are in progress to prevent any further intrusion by the Northerners upon the soil of the Old North State.

MISSOURI.—Latest accounts from Missouri, state that the Legislature of Missouri, summoned to meet at Lexington, was delayed in its assembling in consequence of the occupancy of the town by the Federalists. But since the capture of the Confederate forces, the Legislature has assembled, and passed an Ordinance of Secession with great unanimity, and at last accounts was discussing the propriety of passing an act confiscating the property of persons opposed to the Southern Confederacy. The Confederates appear to have got the decided advantage in Missouri and Kentucky.

A SOUTH CAROLINA TROOP, from Camden, under command of Capt. Shannon, 62 or 63 in number, passed through this place at 2 o'clock, p. m., Tuesday last. They seem to be an amateur corpse. We understand that each man has furnished his own horse, and other necessary outfit; and that they propose to go into service at their own charge and expense. They passed through here with their own wagons, servants, camp equippage, &c., and expect to travel to Richmond in the same way.

Salisbury Watchman.

This same troop passed some 7 miles below this place, on the Danville road, and are represented as being fine-looking men, many of them known to be of the first families in South Carolina.

THE PORK CROP.—The Richmond Enquirer says there is no reason to apprehend a deficiency in the hog crop of the South. According to the statistics furnished by the census of 1850, the Southern States, exclusive of Kentucky and Missouri, produces fifteen millions eight hundred and four thousand three hundred and fifty-three hogs, or considerably more than one half the entire crop raised in the United States.

☞ Mrs. President DAVIS, and Mrs. Gen. JOHNSTON, made a narrow escape with their lives on the 3d inst., near Richmond. They were riding in a carriage, when the horses took fright and tumbled them into an excavation 15 feet deep. Mrs. Johnston had her wrist broken, and Mrs. Davis received a contusion of the right shoulder and a cut on the head.

Latest accounts from Louisville, Kentucky, state there are but few Lincoln troops there and no enthusiasm.—Jas. B. Clay, arrested a few days ago, has been released on bond.

Daniel S. Russell, of Brunswick county, N. C., lost, by fire, last Wednesday, a stable and four adjacent barns. Fifty-five head of horses and mules and some hogs, perished in the flames. Loss estimated at about $12,000 Supposed to have been set on fire.

Gen. Magruder having made a draft on the Virginia farmers in four or five counties bordering that in which his army is quartered, for one-third of the available negro males to work on his fortifications, they were sent to him promptly.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until September 15th, 1861, for furnishing the Confederate States of America, at Fayetteville Armory, Twenty-Five Thousand WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quality of wood, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C. Patterns will be furnished.

LATEST NEWS.

LATEST FROM THE SEACOAST.—A dispatch in the Charlotte Bulletin of Thursday morning, states that the expedition of 1000 troops despatched from Roanoke Island to break up the Northern camp on Chicamicomico Beach has been eminently successful under the command of Col. Wright of the 3d Georgia Regiment who effected a landing last Saturday, pursued the enemy 22 miles, taking 31 prisoners, 1000 muskets, 6 field pieces, all their tents, together with provisions, shoes and stockings, papers, &c.

The Confederate loss was one man, a Georgian, who fell dead double quicking. Col, Wright had his horse killed under him.

The Yankees made their escape to the Fort at Hatters.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—We are indebted to a friend for the following additional particulars, from the Norfolk Day-Book Extra:

The expedition left Roanoke Island at midnight, Thursday, and consisted of the steamers Curlew, Raleigh, Fanny and Junaluska, and the transports Empire and Cotton Plant, with detachments of the 3d Georgia and N. C. Regiments. They arrived off Chicamicomico at 7 o'clock in the morning, and commenced landing the Georgia regiment under cover of the guns of the fleet, which laid too far from the shore and not in a position to prevent the Yankees from retreating. The 20th Indiana Reg't was drawn up on the shore preparatory to giving our forces battle, but seeing the determind action of our forces towards landing, took to their heels down towards Hatteras, leaving everything, even their private wardrobes, papers, &c. This example was gallantly set them by their Colonel, who put spurs to his horse and was the fastest of them all. Our entire fleet, except the transport Cotton Plant, then moved their position to Hatteras Light House, in order to intercept the retreat of the Yankees, but night coming on before they could commence landing, and the want of sufficient boats to make an expeditous landing, the yankees made their escape to the Fort at Hatteras.

Everything is quiet on the Potomac.

MISSOURI.—The news from Missouri is still encouraging for the South, but nothing of moment has transpired since the battle of Lexington.

The St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says a parolled officer from Lexington reports that 200 of the Irish Brigade had deserted and joined the Confederates.

KENTUCKY.—In Kentucky the Southern cause also seems to be gaining strength. Lincolnites were making many arrests in Kentucky and Wheeling, Va.

The Legislature has passed a Bill authorizing the Military Board to raise $2,000,000 in addition to the $3,000,000 heretofore authorized. Also to raise a force to protect Railroads, Locks, Bridges and other public property.

A despatch from St. Louis, dated the 2nd inst., says, in consequence of the secession of the Cherokee Nation and their alliance with the Southern Confederacy. Col. McNeill, Assistant Provost Marshal, has issued a Proclamation notifying the St. Louis Building and Saving Association that the $33,000 annually paid the Cherokees and on deposit in that Institution should be confiscated.

It is said there are now 8,000 Marylanders under arms in Virginia.

ENGAGEMENT AT COLUMBUS.

MOBILE, Oct. 9.—Passengers by this morning's train report that the Conestoga and another Gun Boat, attacked Columbus on Monday morning by throwing shell and shot into the town.

The Batteries replied, striking the gun boat, knocking down the smoke stack and otherwise severely injuring the boats, for they retreated in a sinking condition.

FROM THE WEST.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 7.—The Tennessee Legislature met to-day. Edward S. Cheatham was elected President of the Senate and Edwin A. Keeble Speaker of the House.

Gov. Harris' message to the Legislature recommends the payment of the War tax.

John C. Breckinridge and William Preston arrived here yesterday.

The Kentucky Legislature, on the 2d inst., instructed Breckinridge and Powell to resign.

The Washington Star says Fremont is to be Court Martialled and Gen. Wool is to preside at the trial.

McClelland has issued a Proclamation fixing death as the penalty for interfering with private property.

It is stated that the Secretary of the Treasury informs the Bank Committee in New York, that he is spending $1,200,000 daily, or $8,400,000 a week.

FROM THE POTOMAC.

The Lynchburg Republican of Thursday has the following:

The news from Manassas yesterday was very meagre, though what we were able to obtain was confirmatory of the report which reached here Tuesday, to the effect that an attempt was to be made to cross the Potomac night before last. The mail agent of the Orange Road states that the report had reached the Junction a short time before the cars left, yesterday morning, that the crossing had been effected as contemplated. If so, our army is now upon the soil of down-trodden Maryland, and it may be is even now in the very neighborhood of the Federal Capitol. We can only express the hope that the report is true. Of course we give it only as we heard it.

Per Contra.—The Lynchburg Virginian, says:

We learned that all was quiet yesterday in the neighborhood of the Potomac, and that the prospect of a battle is as remote as ever. An engagement seemed to be imminent a few days since, though it is not so regarded now.

Denslows' Benzine,

FOR removing grease, &c., from Silk and Woolen goods. For sale at the

DRUG STORE.

SOAPS,

IN Great Variety, at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND NORTH CAROLINA.—The news from Fortress Monroe is very important and interesting. The U. S propeller Fanny proceeded on Tuesday last with a body of troops to Ocracoke Inlet and entirely destroyed the fortifications which the rebels had abandoned there, destroying the magazine and sinking the cannon, consisting of ten 32 pounders and four heavy eight inch Navy guns. Two rebel privateers, the Winslow and Coffee, ran into Ocracoke, with the intention of carrying off the guns, but on the appearance of the Fanny they left precipitately. This was the most important fort which the rebels held in that vicinity. It was rumored that the rebels intended to attack Hatteras.

From the North Carolina Coast.

CAPTURE OF THE FEDERAL STEAMER, FANNY, PROVISIONS, OVERCOATS, AND STORES TAKEN.

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 5, 8 A. M.

The Federal steamer Fanny, lately employed on the Carolina Sounds, mounting two rifled guns, was captured by Confederate troops at Roanoke Island, under William F. Lynch, Flag Officer, Confederate States Navy, on Tuesday, the 1st of October.

Forty one prisoners and one thousand overcoats, besides other stores, were found on board.

The steamer and cargo are supposed to be worth one hundred thousand dollars.

The Norfolk Day Book, of Saturday afternoon, announces the capture of the Federal steamer Fanny, the particulars being substantially the same as published in yesterday's Express, and adds:

Since the above was written we have been in conversation with Captain G. W. Hobbs, of the steamer Roanoke, who left Roanoke Island on Thursday afternoon.

Captain Hobbs confirms the report of the capture of the Federal steamer Fanny, and says that at the time of her capture she was heading for Pugh's Channel, and bound for Chickamacomico. Chickamacomico is about 25 miles from Hatteras, and about the same from Roanoke Island, and is occupied by the 20th Indiana Regiment. The Fanny is a propeller of about 240 tons, and was employed by the Federalists in their attack on Hatteras, and when captured had on board of her forty-seven men, two officers and a negro; besides a large quantity of Quartermaster and Commissary stores—among which was a large number of excellent blankets.—The goods aboard the Fanny, and taken by our forces, is estimated at about $60,000.

The Fanny was pursued by the Confederate steamers Raleigh, Curlew and Junaluski, when she heaved to and fired the first shot. It was promptly responded to, and when about forty rounds had been fired, the Fanny hoisted the white flag, which was not perceived by our forces. The engineer and pilot, after the surrender of the vessel was determined upon, made their escape by taking to the water. The engineer left the engine in motion, and the Fanny went ashore, but was gotten off without much difficulty, after the surrender, and taken toRoanoke Island. The pilot is supposed to be one who was taken on a Federal vessel, but who was afterwards released on parole. No damage was done to either of the vessels or their crews during the engagement, not a drop of blood being spilled nor a splinter knocked off.

The Fanny was under the command of Lieut. Crosby. After her capture, the expedition returned to Roanoke Island, and began preparations for an attack on the Federal forces at Chickamacomico. The expedition was to start yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the Fanny is to be one of the attacking vessels. The enemy have no gun boats that they can get inside, and there is every reason to believe that our next news will be the surrendering of the entire Federal forces on the North Carolina coast.

The prisoners report that there are but 500 Federal troops at Hatteras, with one steamer, the Fanny Cadwallader, which cannot get over the bulk head in order to get into the Sound. The prisoners appear to be as well pleased at the capture as if it had eventuated otherwise, and say they know they will be well fed and cared for, which is all they want.

They report that Hatteras is a perfect failure, that the tide during the late gale was over the places some three or four feet, and for that reason they were seeking another position for a permanent location, with the intention of still retaining Hatteras merely to enforce the blockade, whilst their other forces would be enabled to operate along the Sound.

FROM THE WEST.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 4.—A gentleman who has just arrived from Eastern Kentucky, says that the Federals, 4,000 strong, have advanced from Camp Dick Robinson, to Big Hill, sixty miles nearer the Tennessee line. This move is supposed to be with the view of fortifying, so as to prevent Zollicoffer from marching into Kentucky. Our troops have not advanced beyond Green River. The Federals are fortifying Elizabethtown, where there are 7,000 strong, and have eight cannon. There have been very few accessions within the last few days.

A SECRET NO LONGER.

We regret to find that the following facts—well known though the press has generally prudently foreborne to publish them—have got in the papers, first in a paper in the interior of Georgia, but now in Petersburg:—[*Pay. Obs*]

"Several days since an iron-clad steamer, from Liverpool, with 6,500 rifles and 18 cannon, blankets, and clothing for soldiers, landed safe at Savannah. The blockading vessel was not in sight. This is a new steamer, incased with sheet iron an inch thick, and is now the property of the Confederate States. Our informant saw the vessel himself, went on deck, talked with the captain, who told him that there were three or four more vessels of the same sort on the way; and as soon as the steamers could be manned under the Confederate Government the blockade of Abraham I, would be blown to the 'four winds.'

"He said that the arrival of this vessel had caused considerable activity among the merchants in sending off the coffee, tea, salt, &c., to country merchants, while these articles are at a very high figure. He heard the opinion expressed by some "knowing ones" that in less than forty days Rio coffee could be bought in Savannah at 12½ cents. Large quantities are stored in Cuba, awaiting the removal of the blockade."

Lawyers and Doctors.

A FEW copies of "Every Body's Lawyer," and "The Family Doctor," for sale at this Office.

GOOD LARD WANTED,

for which a fair price will be paid,

E. A. VOGLER.

The Richmond Dispatch of Sept. 30th, says:

Gen. Wise arrived from the army of the Kanawha on Saturday evening, and brought highly interesting intelligence from the troops lately under his command at Big Sewell Mountain. The enemy attacked him on Monday in heavy force, numbering, it is supposed, 9000 men, and Gen. W. with 1,700 men, made a gallant defence of his position, that the enemy was repulsed. Heavy skirmishing continued throughout the two succeeding days, the Hessians fighting under cover of trees and bushes, and endeavoring to ascertain the position of our guns. Meanwhile Gen. Lee arrived with four regiments of Gen. Floyd's Brigade, thus swelling the force at Big Sewell. Our loss in three days' skirmishing was two killed and three wounded. Gen. Wise states that the shot, shell and rifle balls which his troops poured in upon the position occupied by the enemy, must have had a disastrous effect, though the actual facts could not be ascertained, since the forest screened them from view. Gen Floyd was ordered forward from Meadow Bluff to join Gen. Lee with the remainder of his command, and it is probable that, with other reinforcements, we have now 6,000 men at Big Sewell Mountain. There is a report that Rosencrantz had gone back to Cheat Mountain; but whether Rosencrantz or Cox be in command, Gen. Wise is sanguine that Gen. Lee will whip the enemy and drive him back. The position at Big Sewell is a very strong one, and seems to have been well chosen by Gen. Wise as a stand point. The most intense anxiety prevails to hear additional news from the West, but the bridges on the two railroads, beyond Lynchburg and Staunton, having been damaged by the heavy rains, some delay must be occasioned in the transmission of despatches. Gen. Henningsen, who has been attached to Gen. Wise's staff, also arrived in Richmond on Saturday.

Most exaggerated rumors were in circulation yesterday respecting affairs on the Potomac.—We have reliable information that our forces have fallen back to Fairfax Courthouse from Fall's Church, the object of which will doubtless be made apparent hereafter. With the exception of the ordinary picket skirmishing, no fight has lately taken place in that vicinity. The enemy will not show himself in force this side of his strongholds.

It was positively stated yesterday that the War Department received an official despatch from General Price, on the previous evening, giving a statement of the result of his great fight at Lexington, Missouri, as follows:—4,000 Federals killed and 7,000 taken prisoners; from 3,000 to 4,000 horses captured, and $350,000 in gold. Confederate loss, 800 killed. On inquiry, we ascertained that no such despatch had been received. The Department received a telegraph from Memphis based upon the Northern account of the battle, which admits a decisive victory for the Confederate arms. We have no doubt that the entire force under Mulligan was either killed or captured, and that our troops succeeded in obtaining a very large amount of gold (the Federals say $250,000) which they had buried inside their fortifications.

CONTRIBUTIONS

For general purposes received by E. A. VOGLER, since our last notice.

Miss Anna Lineback, 1 pr socks; Mrs. P. Herman, 6 pr socks and 4 pr gloves; Jacob Hanes 3 pair socks; Miss Mary Hanes, 2 pair socks; Mrs. Lucetta Lachenour, 1 pr socks; Miss Saphrona Vawter, 1 pr socks; Mrs. L. J. Hine, 1 pr socks; Mrs Parmenio Hine, 1 pair socks; Benton Binkley 3 pr socks; Elizabeth Barrow 3 pr socks, 2 lbs. candles; A. I. Butner. 1 blanket; Miss Charity Bodenhamer, 1 pair socks, 1 pr gloves; Mrs Andrew Gamble, 1 blanket; 2 pillow cases, 2 towels and 2 pair socks; Miss Emily L. Gamble, 2 pr socks; Jno. Shields, 1 blanket, 2 pillows, 4 pr socks, 1 pr gloves, 2 towels; E. A. Vogler, 10 pair socks.

Received through Dr. T. F. KEEHLN.

J. G. Veach, 1 blanket; Mrs. Frederica Chitty, 1 quilt; Mrs. Nath'l Bum 2 blankets; Mrs. Verona Foltz, 1 blanket; Mrs. Mary M. Keehln, 1 blanket; Mrs. Jno. D Siewers, 4 blankets and 4 pr socks; Mrs. Susan E Keehln, 1 blanket; Mrs. Mary Clemmons, 1 blanket; Mrs. Aug. Fogle, 1 blanket; Miss Paulina Fogle, 1 blanket; Miss Mary Crist 1 scarf; Mrs. Thos. Pfohl, 1 blanket; Mrs. Henry Lineback, 1 blanket; Mrs. Sophia Boner, 1 blanket; Mrs. Wm. Hauser, 1 blanket; Mrs. Wm. Shultz, 2 blankets; Mrs. M. E. Grunert, 1 blanket; Lewis Belo, 1 blanket; Mrs. Harmon Miller 1 blanket; Mrs. Thomas Wilson, 2 blankets; Mrs. Crawley, 1 blanket; Mrs. Robert Gray, 1 blanket; Mrs. P. Herman, 1 blanket; Francis Meller 3 pair drawers; Mrs. Albert Butner, 1 blanket; Mrs. Sophia DeSchweinitz, 2 blankets, 3 wool scarfs; Reford Porter 2 pr. gloves; James Lineback, 1 blanket; Lewis Clodfelter, 1 pr. gloves, 2 pr socks; Mrs. D. Creakman, 1 blanket and 1 pr socks.

Received by E. BELO.

Jonas Lineback, 2 pr socks; Mrs. H. Meinung 2 pr socks; Wm. Stockton, 1 blanket, 3 pr socks, 1 bag sage; Lewis Belo, 4 flannel shirts, 4 pr drawers and 4 pr socks; Mrs. Wm. Fries, 1 pkge lint, and 1 pkge red pepper; Mrs. E. Belo, 13 pair socks, 2 wool comforts, 3 pr gloves and 2 pr blankets; Miss Ellen Belo, 3 pr gloves and 1 wool comfort; Miss Bertha Belo, 1 wool comfort; Miss Aggie Belo, 1 wool comfort; Jno. Hampton 3 pr socks; Wm. Beck, 2 pr. socks.

Received for Special purposes by E. A. Vogler.

Mrs Carmichael, one pr boots, two overcoats, one blanket; Sarah Whitfield, two pr socks, one pr gloves; Jeremiah Lumley, one shirt and drawers; Henry Mott, two pr pants, three pr drawers two knit shirts, four pr socks, one coat, one vest, one shawl, one quilt, one pr gloves, one pr shoes. Wm. Barrow, one bed sack, two pr drawers; Swift Williamson, three shirts, 1 p low, 3 pr drawers, one hat, one pr shoes, one scarf and one blanket; Wm. Hinshaw, one pr pants, three pr socks, one pr drawers; Mrs. Sussdorff, one package clothing S. Thos. Pfohl, two scarfs and two hdkfs; Henry Shults, one blanket, one pr drawers, one shirt, one pr gloves, two pr pants and one overcoat; Mrs. L. N. Clinard, Miss Carrie Shults and Miss C. Stub, one package, socks, scarfs, gloves and drawers; Wm. Phillips, one blanket, 5 pr socks, one towel; Alfred Swaim one package clothing; Moses Steward, one package clothing; A. H. Shepperd, pants and socks; M J Crews, one pr socks, two pkgs tobacco; Eliz. Barrow two flannel shirts two pr drawers; Miss Ellen Clayton, one pkge clothing; Reuben Powers, one pr shoes; Miss Schnall and B. Jarvis, two pr socks, one pr gloves. Isaac Mrs Theo. Kesick, one quilt, 4 shirts, 3 pr socks, two pr drawers, one coat add one pr pants; Miss Cherity Keiger, one quilt, one scarf, one vest, 1 pr gloves; Mrs. John P. Reich, one overcoat, one bedtick, one blanket, two pr socks, one pr gloves and one scarf, Mrs. Joel Kenneday, one blanket, and pr of gloves; Miss Anna [illegible], one pkge clothing, one quilt, one pkge clothing, one scarf, two pr socks, one pr gloves, one pr shoes; Mrs. Isaac Houser, one package clothing, one scarf; D Creakman one pkge clothing; Nath'l Vogler, two blankets; Dr T F Keehln, one package clothing, one pr boots; Mrs S. Shults, one package clothing; Wm. Pratt, one pr boots, one quilt, one blanket; one overcoat, one pr pants, one pr socks, one pair

gloves, one wrapper, one shirt, one pr drawers, bedtick and pillow; Sandford Snyder, two shirts, two pr socks, one scarf; Wm. Idol, one pr shoes, three pr socks, one pr gloves, two shirts one pr drawers; Mrs Eberhard, three flannel shirts, three pr drawers, one pr boots, three pr socks, one pr gloves, one blanket; Nath'l Mock one pkge clothing; T. C. Pfohl, one pkge clothing; Adam Butner, 2 flannel shirts, 3 pr drawers, one overcoat, two pr socks, one pr gloves. 3 hdkfs, 1 scarf; Mrs. F. Fries two packages clothing; Mrs. A. Bevel and Mrs. Crews one package clothing; Miss H. Murchison one package clothing; Miss B. Beckle one Box; Mrs. Jacob Kimble one blanket and one pr socks; Phillip Barrow two blankets, and one pillow.

Received by E. Belo.

A. Fulton for J. M. Montgomery one package clothing; Eliza Stare for Wiley Shouse one flannel shirt, one calico shirt and one pr. drawers; Jno. P. Reich for James Reich one package tobacco, also one do. for D. Murchison; Jno. Miller for Capt. Miller one box paper and envelopes; Mrs. Boles for Wm. Boles one pr. gloves; Jno. Clayton for the two Claytons in Capt. Belo's company two overcoats; Mrs. C. Reed for Amos Billiter and Crist Shouse one package clothing; Mrs. Susan Webb for Dr A. H. Webb two packages clothing; Mrs. Griffith for Alex. Griffith two pr. socks and one pr. gloves; Lewis Belo for Alex. Griffith one wool comfort; Joshua Banner for E. T. Banner two flannel shirts, two pr. socks, one comfort, and 19 lbs. tobacco; Jno. Hampton for Chas. Lasley one wool comfort; James Hall for Samuel Hall one overcoat; Miss Smith for J. S. Smith two pr. socks.

Notes of the War.

Official Reports.

The State Journal, of the 2d, contains the official reports of Col. W. F. Martin, Major W S. G. Andrews, Col. J. A. J. Bradford, and Com. Barron, concerning the capture and surrender of Forts Clark and Hatteras, on the North Carolina coast. They are too long for insertion in our columns; we therefore give a brief synopsis of each:

Col. Martin's report is addressed to the Adjutant General of North Carolina. He says on the afternoon of the 27th of August, he discovered 7 large war steamers, two transports covered with men, and two or three tug steamers, hovering on our coast. That having only 350 men at Hatteras, which were insufficient to man his guns and prevent a landing of the enemy, he sent to Portsmouth for aid. His message did not reach the Commander at Portsmouth till the morning of the 28th, and the forces there (numbering some 260) did not reach Hatteras till the night of that day. [The enemy had been firing on the forts all day.] That Com. Barron and Maj. Andrews arrived at the same time, and that after a consultation with Maj. A., they agreed it was advisable to surrender the command of the defences to the Commodore, which he consented to take. Col. Martin leaves the other officers to tell of the action of the 29th, but says "the officers and men behaved well, exhibiting great coolness and bravery, and regretting that we were placed at such disadvantage, having neither sufficient armament to compete at all with the enemy, and having a fortification not sufficiently well constructed to enable us to remain still and endure the fire of the enemy. Had our condition in either of these respects been what it ought to have been, Hatteras would still be in our possession." Col. Martin's account of the fight of the 28th, and the evacuation of Fort Clark, corresponds in the main with the statements given in this paper at the time. His report, written at sea, on board the U. S. Flag Ship Minnesota, says both officers and men were kindly treated by the enemy.

Major Andrew's report is also addressed to the Adjutant General of North Carolina, and says that "after a bombardment of three hours and 20 minutes, on the 29th of August 1861, I surrendered to Com. S. H. Stringham, Flag officer, and Maj Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding U. S. forces, at Hatteras Inlet, N. C." He represents Col. Martin and his command who had been in action the previous day, as being perfectly exhausted and therefore placed the batteries in charge of fresh troops; but he had but three guns he could bring to bear on the enemy, should he take his position as on the day previous. After firing a few shot it was ascertained our guns could not reach them, and our guns therefore ceased to fire regularly, only answering occasionally to show we had not surrendered. The shower of shell, Col. M. says, "was literally tremendous," not less on an average than ten each minute, and the sea being smooth the firing was remarkably acurate. At a quarter to 11 o'clock a council of officers was held and it was decided to surrender, after resisting for three hours and twenty minutes a stream of shell perhaps more terrific than ever fell upon any other work. At the time of the surrender, two guns were dismounted, four men were killed, between 25 and 30 wounded, and the magazine reported on fire."

Col. Bradford's report is addreseed to the "Hon. Warren Winslow, Military Secretary." It contains nothing additional to the other officer's report.

Com. Barron's report is addressed to the Secretary of the Confederate States Navy; and et ails simply the facts embraced in the others' reports given above, as to his taking the command on the 29th, and of the terrible shelling by the enemy—our guns being unable to reach them—and then says:—"I called a council of officers, at which it was unanimously agreed that holding out longer could only result in great loss of life, without the ability to damage our adversaries; and just at this time the magazine was reported on fire, a shell having fallen through the ventilator of the bomb roof into the room adjoining the principal magazine. I ordered a white flag to be shown, when the firing ceased and the surrender was made."

We believe we have embraced all the material points of the Reports in the above synopsis. We have a disposition to indulge in some comments on some things about this surrender, but lest we might do injustice unwittingly to some gallant soldier, we forbear, leaving each reader to form his own conclusions. The surrender appears to have been unavoidable, under the circumstances—but we see no reason given why the Yankees who were at Fort Clark on the night of the 28th, were not charged upon, taken prisoners and put in Fort Hatteras, as a protection against their guns of the ships.—Would they have continued to shell the fort, knowing 350 of their own men were in it?—And if not, could not the remainder of their army been prevented from landing? We do not pretend to know, but have heard those who do, say that such a strategem would have prevented the necessity of a surrender and kept the vandals from having possession of that important Inlet.—*Spirit of the Age.*

Em'l Reich's Shoes,
AT THE BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of **LADIE'S SHOES**, of his own manufacture, at the **Salem Book Store**, where his friends and the public can be accommodated.

E. REICH.

March 6, 1860. 48-tf.

Quinine.

Speaking of quinine, there is nothing that the Yankees have chuckled over more than our supposed want of this article, the monopoly in this country being in the city of Brotherly Love, and it importation interdicted by the blockade. They forget that in this sunny South, this land of flowers, where fields smile everywhere with waving corn and the promise of an abundant harvest, we have a dozen substitutes, and from the herbaria of almost any country housewife its place may be supplied

It is worth a ten year's war to get back to the good old days of hoarhound, bone set and snake-root. Did you ever take it for the ague? Why, my dear friend, though *per se* it may be a little bitter to the taste, yet dashed with sweet spirits of revolation and a few drops of the blockade, it is excellent, and the nose of a gay, joyous, and wine-loving Frenchman was never more titillated by the aroma, the banquet of his own choice Burgundy, than yours would be, prejudice aside, by the sweet smell of the self-same snake-root. Oh! how I long for the practice of the olden time—to see once more some stately gran-dam, after hours of begging, coaxing, and expostulating, armed wth a bowl in one hand, a switch in the other, plant herself in front of an incorrigible urchin, with an emphatic "*Now take it,*" from which there is no appeal. To see him wriggle and twist, with contortions of face and limb so ludicrous as to make me laugh at this distance of time—to hear him declare, in the presence of the most orthodox of all grand mothers, that he would rather get his Catechism than to take it—to see the switch come down *kerwhack* upon his irreverent shoulders—all these thiugs afford me the retrospect of a happy boyhood, and carry me back to the whispering pines, the rippling streams and purling brook of my own dear Cape Fear land.

To behold in after years this self-same lad, cured of the ague, a man of promise in the world, the pride of his grand-mother's heart, furnishes a case in point—as the lawyers say a strong circumstance to go to jury—in favor of the practice; and who blame me for saying, All honor to the blockade, snake-root and Southern Independence.—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

The Stay Law.

The act, in our opinion, will have an injurious effect upon the business relations of the State, and its tendency will be to make bad worse. We can appreciate the desire of the Legislature to afford relief to the people; but any Legislation that checks so violently in its operation the entire fabric of business relations and settlements between the community, without meting out equal justice to all, as this law will do, must inflict public injury, instead of benefit. The relation of creditor and debtor is a delicate subject to be tamperd with by even the law making power, and should not be rudely touched by those, perhaps unskilled in the nice art of exercising a prudent judgment in a matter so great that the wisest intellects would shrink from.—Besides, we have no doubt but that the Stay Law is unconstitutional and will be so pronounced by the Supreme Court, upon the first appeal made to it.

Business relations, like a building, must have a foundation upon which to rest, and the more solid the foundation the more substantial will be the superstructure. The Courts, as they did exist previous to the passing of this law, were the mud sills upon which was planted, and it was believed, firmly, the credit system of the State, which had grown into a gigantic fabric, in full reliance that the foundation was a sure one—not to have a single arch removed. The collection laws as they did exist, was a charter, which the people had accepted from former Legislatures, and they were working under it in conducting all their business relations and by it were to be governed in settling their indebtedness one with the other. Parties had contracted debts, relying upon making collections from other parties, to meet their obligations. For this they supposed that they held the plighted faith of the Legislative branch of the State government to protect them in their equal rights through the Courts, Here was a contract entered into by the Legislature on the one part, and the people on the other part, not to be broken at the captious will of either. A creditor could not sue a debtor and recover judgment, short of the time specified in the law, and that was the clear understanding between the parties when the debt was contracted. But in steps the Stay Law, and violently sweeps away the creditor's rights, by abolishing the Courts, and leaves him at the mercy and possibly slender integrity of the debtor, during the mutations of intervening years, to pay or not. Property may be sold, squandered, under the very eyes of a creditor, and he is rendered powerless to help himself. He has no power to demand security for his debt, for the law has stripped him of all his rights, and absolved the debtor from all legal obligations for a term of years! Vested rights are destroyed.—The whole machinery of business receives a violent check. A door is opened wide to fraud. To us, the Stay Law seems as tyrannicle as the usurpations of Lincoln—with as much propriety might the Legislature abolish the writ of *habeus corpus*, or disfranchise a citizen before he commit a crime meriting the punishment.

But there is a Court, whose jurisdiction the Legislature will not, cannot, interfere with—District Court of the Confederate States; in this tribunal suits can be brought against any of our citizens, for debts due out of the State, and recovered in due course of law—in a short period—while residents can only sue their claims in the State Courts, which are to be held but once a year; and when in all probability the trial term will be crowded to repletion for an indefinite period. Such are our views which we advance concerning the Stay Law; we offer them for whatever they are worth, without a desire to cast blame upon any member of the late Legislature.—*Iredell Express.*

The Wilmington Journal informs us that William A. Wright, Esq., has been elected by the Directors, to the Presidency of the Bank of Cape Fear, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Thomas H. Wright.

The N. C. Regiments.

We learn from the Standard that the late Legislature passed an act providing that the numbers of the regiments shall remain as they were—that is, that the State troops shall be numbered from 1 to 12, and the twelve months' troops from 1 upwards. Col Lane's regiment is, therefore, the 18th, Col. Vance's the 16th, Col. Bell's the 20th, and the last formed—Col. Jordan's—is the 21st.

We recently gave a list of the companies in Col. Clingman's Regiment, the 15th, and the following compose the remaining five regiments:—

16th—Col. Z. B. Vance.
Lt. Col. H. K. Burgwyn, Jr.
Major Abner B. Carmichael.
Co. A Jeff. Davis Mountain Rifles, Capt. McMillan
B Waxhaw Jackson Guards, Capt. A. N. Steele.
C Wilkes Volunteers, Capt. A. H. Horton.
D Wake Guards, Capt O. R. Rand,
E Chatham Independents, Capt W. S. Webster.
F Carolina Mountaineers, Capt N. P. Rankin.
G Chatham Boys, Capt W. S. McClean.
H Moore co. Independents, Capt W. P. Martin.
I Caldwell Guards, Capt W. A. White.
K Pee Dee Wild Cats, Capt J. E. Caraway.

17th Regiment—Col. George B. Singletary.
Co. A Goldsboro' Rifles, Capt M D Craton.
B Guilford Greys, Capt Sloan.
C N. C. Guards, Capt Whitefield.
D Tuckahoe Braves, Capt Wooten.
E Marlboro Guards, Capt Morrill.
F Perquimons Beauregards, Capt Nixon.
G Orange Guards, Capt Webb.
H Pitt Volunteers, Capt Singeltary.
I Southern Rights Infantry, Capt Ward.
K Saulston Volunteers, Capt Borden.

18th—Col. James H. Lane.
Lieut. Col. Thos. L. Lowe.
Major Richard E. Reeves.
Co. A Surry Regulators, Capt Norman.
B Gaston Invincibles, Capt Edwards.
C South Fork Farmers, Capt Lowet.
D Yankee Hunters, Capt Montgomery.
E Montgomery Greys, Capt Barringer.
F Yadkin Boys, Capt Kinyoun.
G Guards of Independence, Capt Martin.
H Cleveland Regulators, Capt Wright.
I Yadkin Stars, Capt Spear.
K Stanly Guard, Capt Moody.

19 Regiment—
Co. A Cherokee Guards, Capt. Walker.
B Yancey Guards, Capt Creasman.
C Bald Mountain Tigers, Capt Lowry.
D Madison Tigers, Capt Jervis.
E Haywood Fire Shooters, Capt Rogers.
F Jackson Avengers, Capt Enloe.
G Yancey Tigers, Capt Chandler.
H Buncombe Guards, Capt Vance.
I Mitchel Rifles, Capt Blalock.
K

20th Regiment.—
Colonel, Gov. Bell, (late of Texas, now of Granville)
Lieut. Col., Gen. W. Draughon, of Fayetteville.
Major, Capt Kell, of Mecklenburg.
Co. A Sampson Rangers, Capt Holmes.
B Nat Macon Guards, Capt Drake.
C Brunswick Double Quicks, Capt Green.
D Neuse River Guards, Capt Grisson.
E Duplin Turpentine Boys, Capt McMillan.
F Spartan Band, Capt Pitt.
G Granville Rangers, Capt. Taylor.
H Moore county Rifles, Capt. Swann.
I Ladies Guard, Capt. Arrington.
K Mecklenburg Beauregards, Capt. Kell.

Capt. J. C. Holmes' company of Sampson formerly belonged to the Tenth Regiment, in which there were eleven companies, and from which it is now transferred to the Twentieth.

21st.—Col. J. V. Jordan.
Lieut. Col. D. G. Fowle.
Major, J. A. Yeates.

Capt. Flippo's Company; Capt. Jordan's Company; Capt Yeates' Company; Capt Jones's Company; Captain Miller's Company; Captain Fowle's Company; Capt. Betts's Company; Capt. Liles's Company; Capt. Wheatley's Company.

One company lacking to complete the regiment.

A Good Suggestion.

A Texas volunteer writes a long communication in the Richmond Whig, giving his experience in the journey of the two Texas Regiments to Richmond, some 2000 miles, 145 of which were on foot through the alligator swamps of Louisiana. One J. T. Ward contracted to convey them over this dreary land journey, and when the regiments arrived they found *seven wagons!* to convey two regiments, their baggage, (they had no knapsacks,) hospital stores, sick, &c. The writer doubts not that Ward has duly paid, probably a large price, for a service he did *not* perform and adds that Ward has since been rewarded with a commission as Lieut. Col. of a Texas regiment engaged in the coast defence.

But his suggestion is, that "it be made a *sine qua non* that those seeking place, no matter what, *shall first be attached to the army.* Turn your eyes to Manassas, to Bull Run, to Springfield, and to the Gauley, and to other fields, and to their "hospitals;" there you will find the weak and pining soldier—minus an arm, perhaps, or a leg, or an eye—it does not unfit him for business such as these nimble-jointed carpet cavaliers, who dance around the Governmental sanctuaries, are accustomed to; these poor fellows are amply competent to perform it, and would greatly prefer it to pensions. Turn out your brandy-headed public robbers; let these men have their places; let us hear no longer in your army of "short rations," when our country is overflowing with the surplus products of her teeming soil; when our barns are groaning, and our harvest fields are laden with the choicest fruits of Nature, and our yeomenry need but be told it is needed for the soldier, in order to have it sent to us; let the soldier know, and *feel*, that the same patriotic and unselfish spirit which has brought him hundreds of miles, to defend the common soil, pervades all around and above him."

RICHMOND, Sept. 26.—The Telegraphic lines are now open to Bumfries, Brook's Station, Acquia Creek, West Point, Williamsburg, Yorktown, Strasburg, Fairfax Station, Fairfax C. H. and Falls Church.

J. R. DOWELL, General Superintendent.

Militia Law.

Abstract of the Militia Law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

The militia organization of the State shall be as follows:

One Adjutant and Inspector General, with the rank of Major-General, who shall be General in-Chief of all the forces of the State of North Carolina; such Brigadier-Generals as may be necessary to command brigades of not less than two nor more than six regiments.

The entire militia of the State to consist of 116 regiments, constituting 28 brigades, which are composed as follows:

First Brigade.—1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Regiments, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans and Pasquotank.

2d Brigade.—5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Regiments, Chowan, Hertford, Gates and Bertie (there appear to be two regiments in Bertie—8th and 9th—but not otherwise distinguished in the bill—EDS. STATE JOURNAL.)

3d Brigade.—10th, 11th, 12th and 13th Regiments, Martin, Washington, Tyrrell and Hyde.

4th Brigade.—14th, 15th, 16th and 17th Regiments, Beaufort, Craven North, Craven South, and Pitt.

5th Brigade.—18th, 19th, 20th and 21st Regiments, Carteret, Jones, Lenoir and Onslow.

6th Brigade.—22, 23, 24 and 25th Regiments, New Hanover, East of N. E. River, do. West of do, Sampson East and Sampson West of Big Coharie.

7th Brigade.—26, 27, 28 and 29th Regiments, Duplin, Wayne upper, and Wayne lower, and Greene.

8th Brigade.—30, 31, 32 and 33d Regiments, Edgecombe upper, and lower, Nash and Wilson.

9th Brigade.—34, 35, 36 and 37th Regiments, Halifax upper, do. lower, Northampton and Warren.

10th Brigade.—38, 39, 40 and 41st Regiments, Wake, East of Raleigh; do. West of do., Franklin and Johnston.

11th Brigade.—42, 43, 44, 45 and 46th Regiments, Granville North, Granville South, Person, Orange Hillsboro', and Orange Hawfields.

12th Brigade.—47, 48, 49 and 50th Regiments, Caswell, Alamance, Chatham upper, do. lower.

13th Brigade.—51, 52, 53 and 54th Regiments, Moore, Harnett, Cumberland—upper and lower.

14th Brigade.—55, 56, 57 and 58th Regiments, Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, and Robeson lower.

15th Brigade.—59, 60, 61 and 62d Regiments, Robeson, upper, Richmond, lower and upper, Montgomery.

16th Brigade.—63, 64, 65 and 66th Regiments, Randolph West and East, Davidson lower and upper.

17th Brigade.—67, 68, 69, 70 and 71st Regiments, Guilford West and East, Rockingham, lower and upper, Forsyth.

18th Brigade.—72, 73, 74 and 75th Regiments, Stokes, Surry North and South, Yadkin.

19th Brigade.—76, 77, 78 and 79th Regiments, Rowan, Davie, Iredell North of S. Yadkin, and South of S. Yadkin.

20th Brigade.—80, 81, 82 and 83d Regiments, Anson, Union East and West, Stanly.

21st Brigade.—84, 85, 86 and 87th Regiments, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg North and South, and Gaston.

22d Brigade.—88, 89, 90 and 91st Regiments, Lincoln, Catawba, Cleaveland upper and lower.

23d Brigade.—92, 93, 94 and 95th Regiments, Wilkes upper and lower, Alexander and Caldwell.

24th Brigade.—96, 97, 98 and 99th Regiments, Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga and Mitchell.

25th Brigade.—100, 101, 102 and 103d Regiments, Burke North and South, McDowell, and Rutherford North.

26th Brigade.—104, 105, 106 and 107th Regiments, Rutherford South, Polk, Henderson, and Transylvania.

27th Brigade.—108, 109, 110 and 111th Regiments, Buncombe North and South, Madison and Yancey.

28th Brigade.—112, 113, 114, 115 and 116th Regiments, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee and Clay.

To be enrolled:—All free white men and white apprentices, residents of this State, except ministers of the Gospel of every denomination that are properly ordained, or have the cure of souls, and the superintendent, assistant physician and necessary attendants of the Insane Asylum, of North Carolina, who shall be of the age of eighteen and under fifty years, shall as soon as practicable, be severally and respectively enrolled in the militia of this State by the Captain, &c., within the bounds of whom such person shall reside.

The following persons are exempt from military duty except in case of invasion or insurrection in this State:—The Vice President of the Confederate States, the officers, judicial and executive, of the Confederate States, the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law, the secretary, comptroller, treasurer, high sheriffs of the several counties; all the necessary employees of the different Railroad Companies in the State, and Telegraph Operators; all custom house officers, postmasters, and stage drivers or mail carriers, employed in the care and conveyance of the mail to the post offices of the Confederate States, all millers of public mills, *provided* that this exemption shall only extend as to each mill to one person subject to do military duty, whose occupation and daily employment it is to attend and perform the duty of a public miller; all branch pilots, all marines actually employed in the sea service of the Confederate States, or of any merchant; shall be, and they are hereby, exempted from military duty; practising physicians are also exempted from any fine or penalty for not attending to the ordinary company or military drill, on making oath that it was necessary for them to be absent on professional duty; also *bona fide* members of fire companies under certain restrictions.

The other sections of the law, not referred to in this abstract, relate more to the appointment, authority and duty of officers than to the people at large, and cannot well be condensed. We therefore, again refer all interested, to the law itself which we have published in pamphlet form and offer at a price so low as to place it within the reach of all—ten copies for one dollar.—*State Journal.*

No More Furloughs.—We were informed yesterday, by a Confederate soldier, who had applied for a furlough on behalf of a sick comrade, that the War Department had determined to grant no more furloughs this winter to soldiers, &c., either sick or well.

Richmond Examiner.

Perhaps if the War Department official who made this shameful order were to get sick himself, away from home and all proper care, he might rescind this inhuman order.—*Fay. Obs.*

OBITUARY.

DIED, near Kernersville, on the 29th of September 1861, Mrs. FANNY HESTER, consort of Elijah Hester, Esq.

The deceased was aged 64 years, seven months and thirteen days; and had been married 45 years, which time the above couple have lived together most happily, and have raised a large family of children. And as the great and allwise God has seen proper in his mysterious providence, to remove from our midst, our valued and much beloved mother, we could not but feel a profound regret for this sad and sudden bereavement, while it is our duty to submit to the will of our great creator, knowing all he does is for our good, though we may not be able to appreciate it. Yet we are constrained to express our deep concern for the loss of one who was our best friend, and a most pious and exemplary christian.

In the death of our dear mother, we cannot but recognize one who is well and favorably known as a kind neighbor, tender mother and affectionate wife. Though dead, she yet lives and will continue to live in the memory of all who know her best; and we cannot but feel the deepest sympathy for the aged and bereaved father, the husband of the deceased, together with the family. May they be kindly cared for by the alwise God above.

H. D.

From the Salisbury Banner.

STATE BIBLE CONVENTION OF N. C.

This body will meet in the Methodist Church, in the town of Salisbury, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday the 23d instant, (October.)

The permanent organization of a State Bible Society, and other important matters will be before the Convention.

Delegates from all the county Bible Societies, as well as others friendly to this great and good cause, are expected to be present.

Rev. Jas. H. McNeil, late Secretary of the American Bible Society, and other prominent gentlemen, are expected to be in attendance.

Delegates will be entertained during the meeting at private houses, and free return tickets over the various rail roads, will be given.

All papers in the State please copy.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Rowan County Bible Society.

S. H. WILEY, Sec'y.

Oct. 4th, 1861.

Winter Clothing for Soldiers.

We are authorized by the Quartermaster at Raleigh to state, that the department will receive and pay for all cloth suitable for men's winter wear in the field. Also, blankets. This is a good opening for persons in the various Counties to collect cloth and blankets, and send them to the Quartermaster. They will thus engage in a patriotic work, for which they will no doubt be fairly paid. But persons sending these things should mark their names and the contents of each box, as the articles must be received before paid for.

Papers throughout the State will please copy the above notice.—*Ral. Standard.*

We publish below a couple of advertisements by the Quartermaster, to which we call the attention of our readers:

NOTICE.

To the Sheriffs of the different Counties of North Carolina.

ALL BLANKETS AND CLOTHING WHICH may be received by you, can be sent directly to the several Companies which went from your county—and when your own Companies are supplied, you will then forward any balance on hand to the Quartermaster in Raleigh. You will put up all articles intended for your Companies in strong boxes, directed to the Quartermaster in Raleigh—with the Company and the Regiment plainly marked on them; and you will have the contents of each box marked on it.

Whenever the Companies are on duty in your neighborhood, you are authorized to deliver the articles to them, taking the receipt of the Captain for them, which receipt you will forward to this office. J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*

Oct 4, 1861. 25-3t

Quartermaster's Office.

ANY PERSON OR PERSONS WHO MAY be desirous of taking Contracts for making clothes for the Army of North Carolina, can obtain terms, &c., on application at this office.—Goods will be issued to any respectable parties, in quantities to clothe single Companies—which can be made up in their own neighborhoods, and the money will be paid to the parties receiving the goods, on the return of the manufactured articles. Parties may furnish the cloth, which will be paid for by the State.

J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*

Oct. 4, 1861. 25-3t

PROCLAMATION
By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark, Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE building of a LUTHERAN CHURCH at Lewisville, Forsyth County, will be let to the lowest bidder, on Friday, the 29th of November next. The house to be a two story brick building, 60 feet long and 36 feet wide; first story to be 13 feet high, and the second 10 feet high; (the second story intended for a Female Seminary.)

There is to be a partition of ten feet at front end, for a vestibule; above to be a portico with columns. The body of the church building to have two rows of columns.

☞ A more particular description of the building can be had on application to the subscriber, where a plan of the building can be seen.

J. H. STOLTZ,
Secretary Building Committee.

Lewisville, Oct. 11, 1861. 25-tl.

PAINTS,
PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem October 4th, 1861

COPPERAS, Blue Vitriol, and Putty, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SODA and SAL AERATUS, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, and Yeast Powders, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

CLOVES, ALLSPICE, JAMAICA and RACE GINGER. at the DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Lye, For Sale at the DRUG STORE.

Mason's Blacking For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Wright's, Harrison's, Glenn & Co's Perfumery For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Fancy Soaps, in great variety, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Fine Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, and Cigars at the DRUG STORE.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE.

JUST PUBLISHED
AT THIS OFFICE
BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC
FOR 1862,

CONTAINING besides the usual Astronomical Calculations,
A list of the Members of the Legislature,
The late vote for Governor,
The Census of 1860, of the old United States,
The Census of North Carolina;
Times of holding the Courts
in North Carolina, and
South Carolina, and South
Western Virginia.
Government of Confederate States of America.
Southern Rates of Postage,
Government of North Carolina,
&c., &c., &c., &, &c.,
Besides useful Agricultural Information,
Recipes, Tales, Anecdotes, &c.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail.

CONTRIBUTIONS
For the Soldiers.

In compliance with a Proclamation of the Governor, I appoint the following persons in Forsyth County, to receive contributions for the Soldiers, hoping the good people of Forsyth will cheerfully respond to the call. As many of our soldiers are sick, and winter is coming on, they will stand in great need of every comfort we can bestow upon them, such as warm Blankets, Stockings, Comforts, &c., &c.

For Winston, H. K. Thomas, Esq.
" Kernersville, Wm. P. Henly, Esq.
" Belew's Creek, A. Fulton, "
" Sedge Garden, Phillip Barrow, "
" Old Town, Permanio Hine, "
" Bethania, Adam Snow, "
" Pfaftown, A. C. Transon, "
" Lewisville, Lewis Laughenour, "
" South Fork, J. M. Stafford, "
" Waughtown, H. M. Lash, "
" Middle Fork, Branson Beeson, "

Persons having a preference to whom their donations be given to, will mark them.

M. MASTIN, Sheriff.

Winston, Forsyth County, September 25th, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE are now calling on our friends and customers (who are indebted to us) to come and close up their accounts.

WE WANT MONEY, and will take Wheat, Corn, Flax-seed, Rye, Oats, Wax, Good Socks, Linsey, &c., in payment of debts. Those who will not pay up, are requested to give notes with security.

You will save interest, and perhaps some trouble by obeying this call. E. L. REGE.

Salem, Sept, 1861. 22-3m

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1861.

Augustin S. Voss and others vs. Thomas E. Voss and others. } Petition for Partition of Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas E. Voss, Thomas Marshall and wife Sarah, Bartlett Y. Voss and John C. Voss are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that six weeks publication be made in the People's Press, for said defendants to appear before the Justices of said Court at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition shall not be granted.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court at Office in Winston, the 1st Monday of September, 1861. C. L. BANNER, Clerk.

Sept. 20, 1861. by H. C. BANNER, D. C.
22-6t-pr. adv. $5

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1861.

1. S. Gibson vs Jacob F. Shutt. } Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jacob F. Shutt, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the People's Press a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., for six weeks, that said defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso and the case heard ex parte.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Winston, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861. C. L. BANNER, Clerk.

Sept, 20. by H. C. BANNER, D. C.
22-6w-pr.adv.$5

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1861.

W. F. Carmichael, vs Jacob F. Shutt. } Two Attachments.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jacob F. Shutt, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the People's Press for six weeks, that said defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Winston, on the 1st Monday of December next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the case heard ex-parte.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Winston, the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1861. C. L. BANNER, Clerk.

Sept. 20. [22-6t-adv$5] by H. C. BANNER, D. C.

Poetry.

WRITTEN FOR THE PRESS.

Composed for the Gallant Volunteers of the Confederate Stars.

BY AN INVALID.

Hurrah! hurrah! For the brave sons of the
Old North State,
Go forth at the call of your country's fate;
Ye patriotic sons of the Confederate Stars,
May God be with you when from friends afar.

Away fellow soldiers, away to the war,
Tho' thy foes be many—the battle ground far;
May no weapon against you successful prove,
While you trust in him who ruleth above.

When life feels a burden, existence a load,
And darkness falls deep on the warrior's road;
Unclasp the blessed volume—its truths embrace,
Ever trusting in God for supporting grace.

When the friends of your country around you
fall,
And grim death seems inevitable to all,
May you be preserved to hear the sweet voice,
Of the loved at home, the friends of your choice.

But if you fall in the struggle for freedom,
Far away from your kindred, and dear native
home,
May a crown of victory each brow adorn,
And sweet be your rest till the resurrection
morn.

Farewell, fellow soldiers, if we meet no more,—
And you should visit Forsyth as of yore,—
When warlike passions will forever cease,—
And the nations unite in the bonds of peace,—

When this heart is cold, now with friendship
burning,
When the hand which writes this to dust be
returning,
Remember there was one who often did pray
For you while engaged in battle array.

NEAR BETHANIA, N. C.

Anecdotes.

ARMY ANECDOTES.

Rev. Dr. Cross who is a chaplain to a Tennessee regiment belonging to Gen. Holmes' brigade on Aquia Creek, Va., gets off a batch of good anecdotes in his correspondence to the Nashville Christian Advocate. The following incidents will be read with interest. Our North Carolina readers will be especially interested in the facts brought out in reference to Gen. Holmes:

The last I saw of Manassas was a soldier over a mud puddle, washing the skillet in which he had just cooked his breakfast; while a comrade at his elbow was just putting a pair of socks through a similar process; and within a few feet, on the other side of him, wallowed a sow with her family. I asked him if he thought the skillet would be any cleaner after the operation.

"Perhaps not," he replied, "but it will be a different sort of dirt."

"Yes," cried the sock washer, "and Virginia mud is better than this cussed Yankee blood on my socks."

And the sow solemnly grunted her assent.

The other day I visited Gen. Holmes, at his quarters. Seeing a pistol in my belt he said:

"What! are you a soldier as well as chaplain?"

"A soldier of Christ, General," I replied.

"Ah," said he, "that is the noblest soldiership! Follow him closely, serve him faithfully; there is no way in which you can do so much for your country. We have plenty of men to fight; but not half enough to pray. May we never forget our dependence upon Divine succor."

The remarks were characteristic. The General is a godly man, and frequently adverts to these matters in conversation with his officers. On the field of Manassas, the chaplain of one of his regiments approached him in a dress which he deemed rather too military for a clergyman.

"Go back, sir," said he; "this is no place for you; take off that sash, retire to the grove and besiege a Throne of Grace!"

We have frequently been annoyed by unlicensed whisky venders. It was pitiful to see an old man, after the confiscation of his liquor, marching several hours up and down the parade ground, at the point of the bayonet, as the penalty of his contraband trade, and watering his steps with tears. One day the Colonel captured a huge demijon, brought into camp for distribution. The next morning his negro man accidentally broke it, and flooded the tent with its precious beverage. An Irishman passing at the moment, cried out:

"Och, me hearty, what a pity! Have ye niver a bucket—a bucket—a bucket?"

A bucket was handed him in which he saved about a gallon.

"An have ye niver a cup, nor yet a glass in the tint?" he inquired.

After waiting some endless seconds in vain, he seized the cover of a tin bucket and dipped it full, saying:

"I shall be after taking a few dhraps of this same,"

The "few dhraps" seemed to me nearly a quart; which having tranquilly imbibed, he smacked his lips and walked away, exclaiming:

"An now Misther Lencoln, it's I that am ready for ye."

A waggish citizen went into a store some years since to buy carpet. Finding one to his taste he asked the price.

"Two dollars and five cents."

"I'll take it at two dollars."

"No, I couldn't sell that for two dollars and four cents."

Oh! well, I won't chaffer."

Then, after a random talk, our citizen returned to the subject.

"I suppose you would sell on credit with good security?"

"Certainly."

"Six months?"

"Yes."

Then another random talk and the subject came up again.

Of course you make the usual discount if one takes up his papers at once?

"Of course."

"Well, then, figure up my discount and I'll take the goods.

Shopkeeper (after ciphering a moment,) "Zounds! I'm selling my carpet for two dollars after all!"

The clerks roared.

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES,

295 Broadway, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following card of the Grover and Baker S. M. Company:

A CARD FROM THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stich, can now be had brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machnes making inferior stiches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stitch, but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, N. Y.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D. H. Starbuck, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. B Holland, Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W. H. Hall, and others.

D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton.

OFFICES.—495 Broadway N. Y.; 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 249 King St., Charleston; 11 Camp St., N. Orleans; 124 North Fourth St., St. Louis; 58 West Fourth St., Cincinnati; 171 Superior St., Cleaveland; and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Salem, N. C.

Keep Your Feet Dry,

And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of making Leather perfectly Water proof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered!

A. BROWER'S

PATENT WATER PROOF

COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50-tf.

SOUTHERN

PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

Em'l Reich's Shoes,

AT THE BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of **LADIE'S SHOES,** of his own manufacture, at the **Salem Book Store,** where his friends and the public can be accommodated.

E. REICH.

March 6, 1860. 48-tf.

Denslows' Benzine,

FOR removing grease, &c., from Silk and Woolen goods. For sale at the

DRUG STORE.

SOAPS,

IN Great Variety, at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Lawyers and Doctors.

A FEW copies of "Every Body's Lawyer," and "The Family Doctor," for sale at this Office.

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin

TO A

Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H, L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-3m.

Confederate States of America.

LOAN OF $10,000,000.

BOOKS are open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Salem, for subscriptions to the above loan.—Bonds with coupons or stock certificates will be issued in sums from $1,000 to $50, bearing 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

The principal money is payable ten years after the 1st of September next; the government reserving the right, upon three months' notice, to redeem any portion at the expiration of five years after the 1st of September.

Current Bank Notes will be taken in payment of all subscriptions.

F. FRIES,
R. L. PATTERSON,
I. G. LASH. } Commissioners.

Aug. 16, 1861. 17-tf

North Carolina, YADKIN COUNTY. } Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that, at July Term, 1861, of Yadkin County Court, W. W. Long, Sheriff, returned the following list of Lands to be sold for the taxes due thereon,—the owners thereof not being residents of this State.

Lewis R. Messick,	89	Acres,	tax 1856,	$ 3 56
J.M.Myers&others,	61	"	" 1858,	$ 2 62
Elizabeth Hampton,	2	"	" 1859-60	$12 46
Thos. Lindley's heirs	303	"	" 1858-59	$11 44

The above mentioned lands will be sold at the Court House door in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in October next, unless the parties come forward and pay the taxes due and the cost of this notice, previous to that day.

Witness, T. S. MARTIN, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday in July, 1861.

T. S. MARTIN, Clerk.
by W. A. JOYCE, D. C.

aug. 9-6-9t-fee $5.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1861.

Daniel B. Baker,	I T. Lunny,
Miss Sallie Burson,	Jonathan Miller,
" Mary Calhoon,	T. T. Newsom,
Franklin Dibble, 3	A. D. Spach,
Miss Mary Jane Davis,	C. A. Transu,
A. F. Falkison,	Jno. Worsham,
Miss Jinney E. Jong,	H. E. N. Wilson.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1861.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.;

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

Randolph Cotton Yarn

AND **Brown Sheetings** will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory Prices, Whole sale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.

High Point, N. C., May 3, 186.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules at the DRUG STORE.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Leaven,

FOR making Bread, Tea Cakes, &c. For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE.

Denslow's Extract of Roots

FOR making **BEER.** One bottle makes 10 gallons. Price 25 cents.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

MOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer & Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jne 22,1860.

FRESH CHESAPEAKE

OYSTERS,

IN CANS. For Sale at the DRUG STORE.

April 4th, 1861

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until September 15th, 1861, for furnishing the Confederate States of America, at Fayetteville Armory, Twenty-Five Thousand WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quality of wood, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C. Patterns will be furnished.

ASewing Machine

FOR SALE. Enquire at this Office.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

FOR 1861.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle.* Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, ... 5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 6½ cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 13 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 19½ cts. per quarter.
Daily paper 39 cts. per quarter.

Without the State where Published.

Weekly paper 14 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 26 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 39 cts. per quarter.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, 1 cent an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

Without the State where published.

Not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight.

Monthly, 6 cts. per quarter, or two cents for each number.

Semi-monthly, 12 cts. per quarter, or 2 cts for each number.

Two cents additional for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-monthly or Quarterly, 2 cents an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

OF THE

Confederate States of America.

PRESIDENT:

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

CABINET OFFICERS.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
C. G. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
S. R. MALLORY, of Florida.

SECRETARY OF WAR,

POSTMASTER GENERAL,
JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana.

CONGRESS.

President—Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Ga.
Secretary—JOHNSON J. HOOPER, Esq., of Alabama.

MEMBERS.

ALABAMA.—R. W. Walker, R. H. Smith, J. L. M. Curry, W. P. Chilton, S. F. Hale, John Gill Shorter, Colin J. McRae, H. C. Jones, Nich. Davis, Jr.,

ARKANSAS.—Robert W. Johnson, Albert Rust, H. F. Thomasson, A. H. Garland, W. W. Watkins.

FLORIDA.—Jackson Morton, G. T. Ward, J. B. Owens.

GEORGIA.—Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, Francis S. Bartow, Martin J. Crawford, E. A. Nisbet, Benjamin H. Hill, A. R. Wright, T. R. R. Cobb, A. H. Keenan, A. H. Stephens.

LOUISIANA.—J. Perkins, Jr., A. de Clouet, C. H. Conrad, D. F. Kenner, E. Sparrow, H. Marshal.

MISSISSIPPI.—W. P. Harris, W. Brooke, J. A. Orr, A. M. Clayton, W. S. Barry, J. T Harrison, J. A. P. Campbell.

NORTH CAROLINA.—W. W. Avery, George Davis, W. N. H. Smith, Thomas Ruffin, Thos. D. McDowell, A. W. Venable, J. M. Morehead, R. C. Puryear, Burton Craige, A. T. Davidson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—R. B. Rhett, Sr., R. W. Barnwell, L. M. Keitt, J. Chesnut, Jr., C. G. Memminger, W. P. Miles, T. J. Withers, W. W. Boyce.

TEXAS.—J. Hemphill, W. B. Ochiltree, W. S. Oldham, T. N. Waul, J. Gregg, L. T. Wigfall.

VIRGINIA.—W. B. Preston, A. Seddon, John Tyler, Wm. H. McFarland, Roger A. Pryor, Robert Johnson, Walter Preston, Rob't E. Scott, Chas. W Russell, Jas. L. Mason, Thomas S. Bocock, Wm. C. Rives, John W. Brockenbrough, Walter R. Staples, and R. M T. Hunter.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous,
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

THE DATES OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES CONSTITUTION.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

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march 29, 1861, 49-1y